

## FLOWER'S FEES HUGE

Alleged Swindler Did Flourishing Business Here.

## CAME THREE TIMES A YEAR

Was Liberal Spender and Seemed to Care Little for the Money He Made So Easily—Income from Practice in This City Estimated at \$80,000 a Year—A Striking Personality.

Dr. Richard Flower, who was arrested in Philadelphia for gigantic swindles, had during his career as a medical practitioner, an enormous practice, his fees in Washington alone amounting to between \$70,000 and \$80,000 a year. This statement was made last night by G. DeWitt, formerly manager and one of the proprietors of the Riggs House, to which hotel Dr. Flower made seasonal visits.

"I have known Dr. Flower to collect as much as \$20,000 in three days," said Mr. DeWitt. "As many as 125 patients would visit him in one day, the majority of them well-to-do, prosperous people. I myself cashed a \$600 check for a woman, which was paid to the doctor for a single visit."

"The doctor would visit Washington about three times a year, sometimes accompanied by one secretary, sometimes by two. We were always glad to hear of his arrival in a duty season, as he was extremely liberal in his expenditures, always demanding the best, and never questioning a bill. It was his custom to secure a suite of rooms on the first floor, to which the patients came in droves. I have no doubt that the fees from his Washington patients amounted to nearly \$80,000 per annum."

"In 1903 or '04 objection was made to his practicing in the District by the medical societies on the ground that he was without license, and he was debarred from further practice."

## Had Striking Personality.

"It is undoubtedly true that Dr. Flower had the confidence of his patients. He was a man of forceful personality, commanding presence, and as far as I know, had no bad habits. He took excellent care of himself, and it was his boast that he never had a cold. Many of his patients swore by him, one of them, a prominent business man, telling me that he was the peer of any physician in New York or Washington. The doctor informed me upon one occasion, that Joe Jefferson was a patient of his, and that he had been paid \$40,000 by the actor, though this statement was never verified."

"Though regarded by some as a faker, Dr. Flower was exceedingly popular in Washington. He was a liberal spender, seeming to have little regard for money. Many of those who came to him were treated without charge. One instance was that of an old woman, from whom he not only refused to accept a fee, but gave a sum of money."

"From Washington Dr. Flower usually went to Richmond, Va., where he also had a large practice. He has not been seen in Washington for about ten years, and I was greatly surprised to hear of him being implicated in the swindling operations with which he is charged."

John B. Lerner, attorney-at-law, who was once agent for the Adams Building, said last night that he knew of Flower, said in general way, his son at one time having an office in the same building.

Flower was then engaged in the general investment and brokerage business. "The doctor was regarded as a man of means," said Mr. Lerner, "and was at that time interested in the building of a sanatorium at Takoma Park. The scheme, however, did not materialize. He was also understood to have large property holdings in Florida."

Flower is remembered in Baltimore in connection with the Atlantic Trust Company, now extinct. He made his appearance in that city in 1884, claiming to be the head of R. C. Flower & Co., bankers. By many his name was connected with that of Russell P. Flower, of New York, a man of high financial standing, and one time mayor of that city. There is no direct evidence to show that R. C. Flower stated that he was associated with Russell P. Flower, but he was not averse to the impression being formed that he did have such a connection. There are claims that he unloaded the stock of the Atlantic Trust Company on credulous Baltimoreans, who never realized anything out of it, but he did make himself criminally liable in that city.

## DETECTIVE RETURNS ALONE.

Announced That Prisoner Will Not Fight Extradition to New York.

New York, Jan. 5.—Detective Sergeant McConville, who arrested Dr. Flower in Philadelphia, returned to-day and reported to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has been after Flower for three years. After his arrest Flower told McConville that he did not intend to fight extradition. Yesterday morning he announced that he was going to fight extradition.

When Flower had been committed without bail, McConville had a talk with District Attorney Patterson and Robert Kentry, the director of public safety. McConville told them that the indictment on which Flower had been arrested didn't represent all the charges against him. McConville said that Flower was accused of getting \$10,000 from his swindling victims. The district attorney said he did not want him released unless it was on \$100,000 bail. Kentry said he would notify the governor, so that Flower could make no move before him.

## Flower Operated at Danville.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Danville, Va., Jan. 5.—Dr. R. C. Flower did an extensive business here early in his career. He posed as the most remarkable physician of modern times. By his gift of conversation and his powers as a mind reader he secured patients among many of the rich society women here, receiving enormous fees for his services. He had a number of ailments and diseases. His rooms at the hotel were packed with patients during different times between 1885 and 1901. He was educated as a preacher, and in Ohio conducted a faith-healing mission. His patients were mostly socialists. Angry husbands forced him to depart, and he then began the tour of Southern States, reaping a rich harvest.

## Held for Requisition Papers.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Dr. Richard C. Flower, who is wanted in New York on the charge of swindling, was arraigned to-day before Magistrate Kochersperger in Central Station Police Court, and after the briefest of hearings was held to await the arrival of requisition papers.

## Merely Hid in Paterson.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 5.—Flower used this city as a hiding place for a short time last fall. He stopped at the Freeman House and seemed alive, as to have considerable cash. He registered at the Freeman House as "George Dancy," and remained there several weeks. Detective McConville is making him here by about a day. Flower never used this city as a base for his swindling ventures.

## Trenton Investors Suffered.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 5.—About \$30,000 was lost by Trenton business men who invested in the enterprise backed by Dr. Flower. Local capital was interested in the Spensum Copper Mining Company, from which Flower was finally ousted. Its affairs, however, were left in a badly tangled condition.

## FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

Demand Uniform Scale and Eight-hour Day in New York.

New York, Jan. 5.—Indications are that by Monday a general strike will be called of all the freight handlers on the lines entering this port. The New York Central, anticipating trouble, has put on 125 experienced men on the plea that they were necessary to dispose of accumulated freight. The Erie strikers, however, claim that it is to force the strike, which is inevitable, if the present terms of the men and attitude of the company are maintained.

A meeting of the strikers and freight handlers on other lines was held in the hall at Houston and West streets to-night, when a proposition was submitted to demand of all the roads a uniform scale of twenty-five cents per hour, with double time on Sunday, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

## MESSAGE FROM ROBERT GRAU.

Former Theatrical Manager Says He Is Wandering About New York.

New York, Jan. 5.—Robert Grau, impresario and theatrical manager, whose mysterious disappearance for two weeks gave rise to rumors that he was either dead or mentally unbalanced, to-day communicated to his friend, Freeman Bernstein.

He said he had been wandering around New York during the two weeks he had been "missing."

Though he declared in his letter he was penniless and friendless, he underlined the fact that he was happy for one thing—"that I am in New York."

## BRITISH BUILD COTTON MILLS.

American Manufacturers Will Have to Fight to Increase Export.

Special Agent William Whitman, Jr., who was sent to England last fall to investigate the cotton trade, made his first report to the Department of Commerce and Labor yesterday.

He says for some two and a half years every branch of the British cotton trade has been very profitable, and this has led to an unprecedented activity in mill building. This, he concludes, is bound to intensify competition in foreign markets, and when the new machinery is in operation, American manufacturers will have to fight more strenuously than ever before if the American export trade is to increase to any appreciable extent.

## MORE MINERS OUT ON STRIKE.

Want Recognition of Union at Some Wages Increased.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 5.—Reports to headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners from Nome, Alaska, say 1,500 miners have struck to secure recognition of the union and \$1 daily wage increase. Operation in the district was suspended. It is feared the strike will spread to Dawson and other districts.

One thousand Federation miners still are out at Gras Valley, Cal. Deadwood and Terry, S. Dak. Two hundred coal miners are out at Aldrich, Mont. There is no indication of an early settlement of the Goldfield (Nev.) strike, involving 600 men.

## Voluntarily Increases Wages.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Dolphin jute mills of this city notified their 1,000 employees to-day that they had been granted an increase of 5 per cent in their wages. This step was voluntary on the part of the firm, no increase having been asked by any of the operators.

## FEUD IN LAND CASES

Warren's Friends Say Hitchcock Would Discredit Him.

## CHARGES DENIED BY SENATOR

Has No Land Illegally Inclosed or Any Unlawful Fence—Explains That the Alternate Section System Causes Public Land to Be Fenced, but Not in Violation of Law.

The published announcement that the Interior Department is conducting an investigation into the conduct of Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, in connection with illegal fencing of public lands, has revealed the existence of a feud between the Senator and Secretary Hitchcock.

It is charged by the Senator's friends that the Secretary has been relentlessly pursuing Mr. Warren for several years. They hint that the publicity attending this latest phase of their differences is but a part of a matured plan to discredit the Senator before the Secretary retires from office on March 4.

Officials of the Interior Department decline to discuss the case, but it is known that they have in their possession large charges against the Senator and a large number of other leading cattlemen. The amount of land which it is charged the Senator has illegally fenced approximately \$6,000 acres. Among the documents are several maps, which purport to show the land held by these cattle interests and the public lands which have been appropriated to their use.

## Denies Some Statements.

In an interview last night Senator Warren declared that he does not have, individually or as an owner in any company, any government land illegally inclosed or any unlawful fence.

"A misunderstanding of conditions," the Senator said, "has brought to Washington and the department a great many reports, false in fact, but perhaps not intentionally so. Many years ago Congress granted to certain railroads the alternate sections of land in some cases forty and in some cases eighty miles wide—along the rights of way of those railroads. "Later, and from time to time, these lands were sold by the railroad companies to individuals, corporations, and a goodly proportion fenced in fact, many large inclosures were erected before the anti-fencing law was passed. Under the law, one must inclose government land. Nevertheless, a man's right to fence his own land cannot be questioned. Hence every one of the alternate sections purchased from the railroads may be fenced by the owners. A glance at a checker board will readily reveal to one that many a fencing will make a network of inclosures over a given area of country contiguous to the land-grant railroads, and that very many sections of government land will thus be inclosed incidentally, although not unlawfully."

## LAW SUPPORTS HITCHCOCK.

Legal Precedents Dig Up Sustaining Stand on Land Frauds.

The legal division of the Interior Department has prepared a "stand-pat" decision for Secretary Hitchcock, backing up his action in the withdrawal of the 4,000,000 acres in the Chocoma and Chickasaw nations as a forest reserve, about which there has been so much controversy. A score of precedents for the action are cited, the list going back to the land grant in Iowa in 1852. None of the cases is identical with this withdrawal of Indian allotted lands in Indian Territory, because all deal with public lands, and the Chocoma-Chickasaw withdrawal deals with lands that have been allotted to Indians, but it is maintained that the principle involved is the same—that is, protection of the United States government.

The Secretary has intimated that he would like to appear again before the special Senate committee which caused him to make the admission that he had possibly transgressed the law. The next time he will be fortified with the score of precedents which have been dug out of the musty files of the department's law library during the Christmas holidays, and will be enabled to give quite different answers when put under cross-examination again. Secretary Hitchcock will make his second appearance before the Senate committee in the matter Monday or Tuesday.

## DAILY COURT RECORD.

Court of Appeals.

Assignments for Tuesday, January 8, 1907: Patented Appeals Nos. 317, 322, 323, 329, 341, 352, 352, 353, 357, and 359.

## Equity Court No. 1.

CHIEF JUSTICE LARAUD.

Second in: Hitchcock; rule as to restraining order returnable January 18 (by Justice Barnard). Complainant's solicitors, W. H. Robeson and D. B. Henderson.

Brown vs. Hitchcock; rule as to restraining order returnable January 18 (by Justice Barnard). Complainant's solicitors, W. H. Robeson and D. B. Henderson.

Muskat vs. Hitchcock; rule as to restraining order returnable January 18 (by Justice Barnard). Complainant's solicitors, W. H. Robeson and D. B. Henderson.

Assignments for to-morrow: No. 121, Scott vs. Putnam, Attorneys, Everett, Mohr, Ewing, and Colladay-Robinson, Ralston & Sider.

No. 121, Black Perkins vs. McKay, Attorneys, T. & E. Davis-A. S. Worthington, Birney & Woodard.

No. 125, Winmore vs. Thompson, Attorneys, Muhl, Mahon, and Kent-Allyn May.

No. 127, Anderson vs. Barnes, Attorneys, Rosnan-Jones & Toomey.

No. 128, Morgan vs. Walter, Attorneys, Linkins-Bades.

## Equity Court No. 2.

JUSTICE GOULD.

There will be a preliminary call of the even numbered cases on the January calendar to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Cases in which counsel fail to respond will be continued for the term.

## Circuit Court No. 1.

JUSTICE WRIGHT.

Assignments for to-morrow: No. 122, Ralston vs. Carter, Attorneys, L. H. David-Hamilton, Colbert & Hamilton.

No. 123, Scott vs. Herrell, Attorneys, Mackall & Wolf.

No. 124, Brown vs. Jones, Attorneys, W. E. Lester-J. P. Scags and Thompson & Lasker.

No. 125, Taylor vs. Washington and Rockville Railway Company, Attorneys, A. Y. Bradley-J. J. Sullivan.

No. 126, Richards vs. Zuercher, Attorneys, W. C. Prentiss-Hamilton, Colbert & Hamilton.

No. 127, Hanson vs. Capital Traction Company, Attorneys, H. B. Atkinson and C. P. Diggs-Hamilton, Colbert & Hamilton.

No. 128, Lohel vs. Washington Loan and Trust Company, Attorneys, Douglas & Douglas-J. J. Darlington.

## Criminal Court No. 1.

JUSTICE STAFFORD.

Assignments for to-morrow: United States vs. Kate May and Paul Meagher.

United States vs. James Walker, a negro, charged with larceny of a watch.

United States vs. William Merriam.

Criminal Court No. 2.

JUSTICE BARNARD.

Assignments for to-morrow: No. 132, Golden vs. Cohen, Attorneys, J. L. Tupper-David Rothchild.

No. 133, Thum vs. Adams Express Company, Attorneys, H. A. Hearty-K. T. Thomas.

No. 134, Peterson Tobacco Company vs. Gros. Attorneys, Brandenburger & Brandenburger-C. J. Mackay.

No. 135, Brooks vs. American Home Life Insurance Company, Attorneys, H. B. Rowland-W. G. Gardiner.

No. 136, Hays vs. Brown, Attorneys, W. E. Ambrose-Howard Bond.

No. 137, Harrington vs. McKinley, Attorneys, J. A. Toomey-E. L. Giles.

No. 138, Atkinson Ballard Company vs. Johnson, Attorneys, C. W. Darr.

No. 139, Southern Express Company vs. Tubbins, Attorneys, Hamilton, Colbert & Hamilton-Nathan & Wilson.

No. 140, Nauck vs. Tibbs, Attorneys, Irving Williams.

No. 141, Gledas vs. Riley, Attorneys, Millan & Smith-Douglas & Douglas.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Whitney Close-Dora J. Joffe et al. to Dora J. Joffe, lot 17, block 1, \$10.

Ease, lot 17, block 1, \$10.

Linwood-Henry E. Webb et al. to Frank E. Day, lot 17, block 1, \$10.

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## BOMB WRECKS BANK, KILLS, AND MAIMS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The great dome of the building. Iron bars bent under the force, and greenbacks fluttered about everywhere.

Elevator men ran their cars to the first floor and fled. From every floor of the building men and girls poured down the stairs in panic, trampling upon each other in terror. From the bank, over bodies of dead and injured, led scores of depositors and employees, bleeding, their clothes torn or in rags.

Outside, almost an equal panic reigned. Before any one else, the floating element of crooks who infest the financial district recovered their wits and grasped the situation almost before the echoes of the explosion had died down, and while the terror-crazed crowds were pouring out, there was a rush of crooks for the inside.

## Money Scattered Everywhere.

Bank notes were lying all about. They were scattered over dead and dying, they were wedged in between bars, and clung to shattered windows. It was a rich harvest for those who would garner. Simultaneous with this rush of crooks the police appeared.

They drove back the crowds with clubs and closed all entrances. Inside and outside it was a ghastly sight.

Steele had hurled the bomb straight into a corner of a vault which contained \$30,000 in securities. In the immediate vicinity of the spot where the bomb was thrown it was not destruction which was wrought, but annihilation. It was difficult to find even splinters of the wood-work which made up the walls of the cashier's office. A great brick and granite fireplace against the wall of the corridor, where the fanate stood, and a marble clock fixed in the mantel, were reduced to debris. Even the bricks had completely disappeared. In one corner were parts of the bodies of McLean and Steele. Outside were other parts.

No instance showed more strikingly the awful consequences of the explosion than the condition of the cashier's watch, which was in his pocket, and the keys carried by the bomb-thrower. The keys were torn open and twisted.

## Bodies Horribly Mangled.

Where Steele had stood there was a big red spot. The body was incredibly mangled. His legs were in one part of the room, his arms in another, his body and fragments of his head were some on the inside and some out in Orriana street. McLean's body was in nearly as bad shape. It was impossible in some instances to disentangle portions of the bodies of slain and slayer.

When the parts of the bomb-thrower's body were searched, in the presence of Director of Public Safety McKenley, there was found in one of the pockets of the trousers a bunch of keys, some twenty-five in number. On the plate on the ring to which the keys were attached was the inscription: "R. Steele, Garner, Iowa."

The keys were either all broken off by the fearful force of the explosion, or else bent out of shape. Director McKenley, on learning the name on the plate, hastened from the morgue to the city hall to see about discovering the identity of the man through police channels. It was found that Steele had come from Garner. There he had been a drug salesman and an all-volunteer. He had, besides, been a policeman on the Chicago force, and had been known to have been in touch with the Emma Goldman-Bergmann circle of anarchists. He left Iowa five years ago and went to Boston. Recently, he had been in the city, but his means of living since that time are uncertain.

The third floor of the Heister building contained a great number of shipping crates, the majority of which were empty, owing to the time of the week. These and many boxes of dressed fowls were burned. The second floor, occupied by J. W. Beasley, an egg and poultry merchant, was not damaged to much extent other than a drenching by the water.

Two hundred fowls were lost, and several barrels of dressed turkeys were also destroyed.

The entire loss of the two establishments is estimated at about \$250,000, of which \$100,000 represents the loss to the stock. Both buildings are owned by John A. Hamilton, of this city, who owns the majority of the property along that block. All the property is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known. About 7:40 last night the crew of the "Fire-Builder" was called to put out a fire aboard the schooner Cavina McManis, lying at wharf of Carter & Ballard, at the foot of Thirteenth and one-half street southwest. The damage, amounting to \$100, is covered by insurance. The schooner is owned by Capt. Frank Gibson, of Anne Arundel County, Md.

## Ocean Steamship Movements.

New York, Jan. 5.—Arrived: Patricia, from Hamburg, Dec. 22; Potomac, from Ancon Mouth, Dec. 22.

Arrived at: Bordeaux, at Harre, from New York; Zealand, at Lizard, from New York.

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